

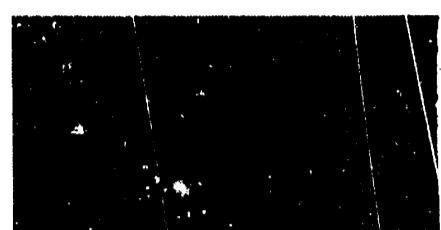
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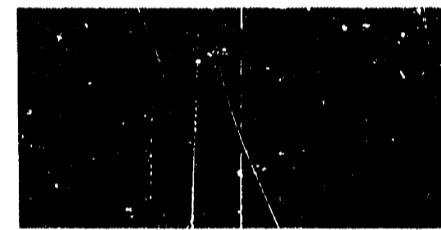
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9 May 1973



TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 292



EXCERPTS FROM 1971 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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GEOGRAPHY

Natural Resources

The natural world surrounding our country is more diversified and natural resources of various sorts are abundant because of the diversity in climate and the complexity of soil composition and geology due to our country's geographical characteristic of stretching along a long north-south axis.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, remarked as follows: "...In terms of both territory and population our country is not a small country by any means and it has quite abundant natural resources... And the various types of resources such as coal, iron ore, fertile agricultural land, broad fishing grounds, and rich resources are sufficient for building a strong and rich nation." (Concerning the Tasks Related to the Young Generation and the Duty of the Socialist Laboring Youth League, Vol 1, p 73)

Our country is known for the diversity and abundance of its natural resources.

The known number and variety of natural resources alone is more than 300, and the number of useful ores alone is as many as 200. Especially our coal, iron, lead, zinc, gold, copper, magnesite, tungsten, and graphite rank high in the world in terms of quantity and quality.

Our country possesses rich forest resources. Forests cover 73 percent of its entire territory with about 60 percent in the Northern half.

There are more than 1,100 varieties of forest plants. Of high trees alone there are 19 kinds of conifers and 136 kinds of latifoliates. In our forests are found economic plants including 700 kinds of medicinal plants, 200 kinds of mountain vegetables, and 450 kinds of industrial plants.

There are such fiber and paper-making plants as the punbi tree, kamunbi tree, hwangch'ol tree, tak tree, nobak tongul, and such oil and fat producing plants as the pine nut tree, kare tree, walnut tree, and ch'p'i tree. As for wild nut trees we have many, including the chestnut, tolbae, tulchok, apricot,

vine, tarae, wild berries, and maeji, and such dye plants as the sidak, sinkal, and ttokk'al trees, as well as such special material purpose plants as bamboo, sultan's parasol, and hoengyong-p'i, and many other types of trees.

Our country has the richest of hydroelectric power resources.

According to data available as of now, our country has a hydroelectric power potential of more than 10 million kilowatts. The river systems with their rich hydroelectric power resources include the Yalu River system, the Tumen River system, the Taedong River system, the Imjin River system, the Han River system, the Kum River system, and the Nakdong River system. Of these, the Yalu and Tumen River systems have especially rich hydroelectric power resources.

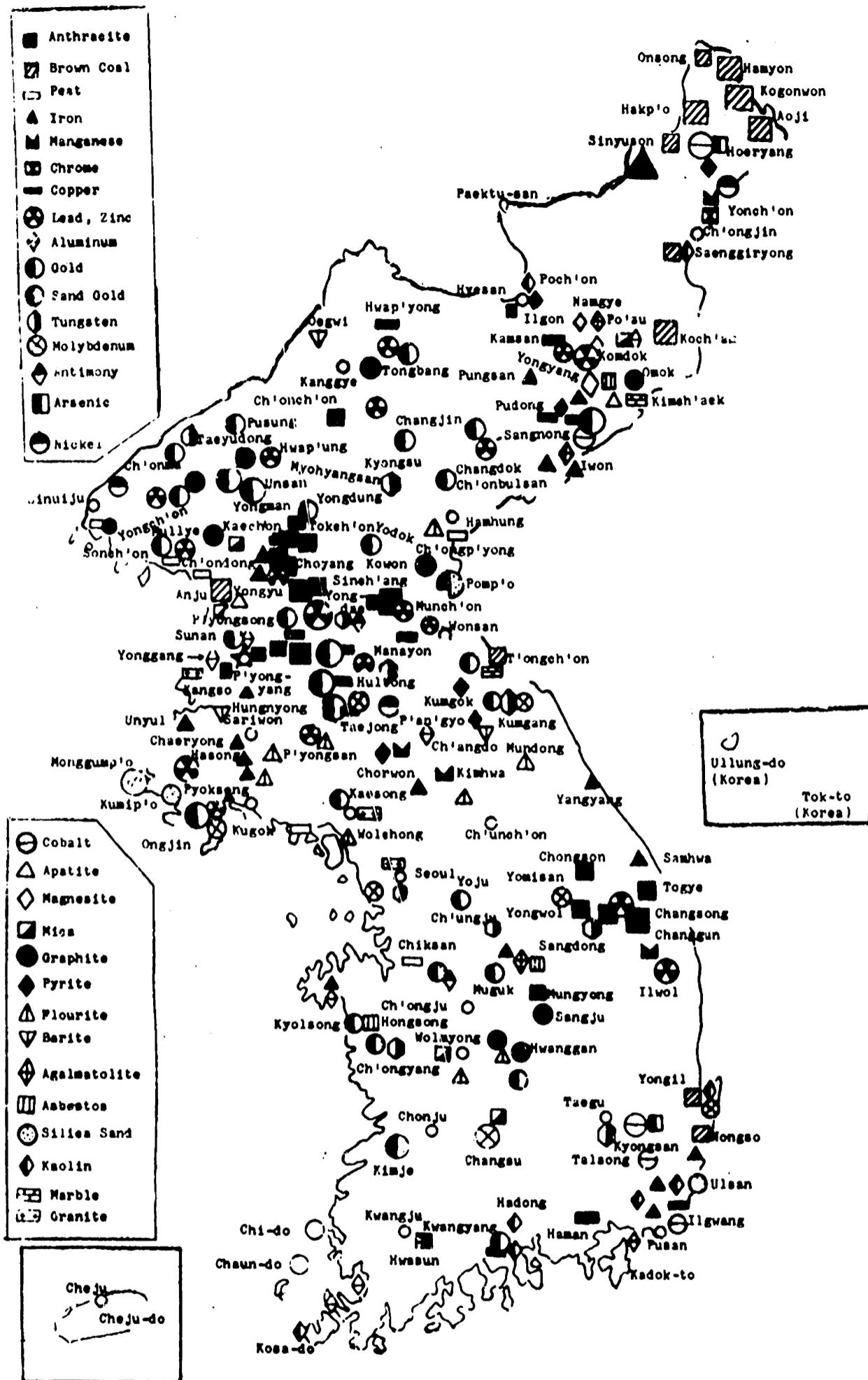
Our country, a sea-going nation surrounded by the sea on three sides, is known throughout the world for its rich marine resources.

Since the Eastern Sea is an area where cold and warm currents meet, it is a part of one of the four major fishing grounds of the world where cold current fish and warm current fish assemble.

The number and variety of our marine resources are as many as 650. Of these, 530 kinds are found in the sea, while the remaining 120 are distributed in lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. As representative fish pollack, mackerel, herring, cod, crawfish, and pango are found in the Eastern Sea, while in the Western Sea are found yellow corvina, shrimp, croaker, sea-bream, mackerel, hair-tail, and shrimp.

The inexhaustible underground resources, forest resources, hydroelectric power resources, and marine resources have not been unifiedly developed and utilized for the building of a self-sufficient national economy and for the building of a rich and strong country due to the forceful occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists. And, also due to this forceful occupation, the difference between the north and the south is being deepened in all fields.

In order to let our rich national natural resources serve the interest of all Korean people, to realize the greatest national wish of building on this beautiful land of ours a strong, rich, and prospering unified fatherland, and to lead happy lives in one grand family by supporting Comrade Kim Il-sung, the fatherly leader of the Korean people, as soon as possible we must drive out the American imperialist aggressors from South Korea.



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Supreme Sovereign Power Organ

The Supreme People's Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign power organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Legislative power is exercised only by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of delegates chosen on the principle of general, equal, and direct elections by secret ballot. The term of office of delegates is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the supreme power of the nation.

The Supreme People's Assembly convenes regular sessions and extraordinary sessions. Regular sessions are convened twice a year. Extraordinary sessions are convened when the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly deems it necessary or when more than one-third of the delegates request it.

The current Supreme People's Assembly is the Fourth Assembly and is composed of 457 delegates selected in the elections held on 25 November 1967.

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly: During the recess of the Supreme People's Assembly the Presidium is the supreme sovereign power organ.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly and it is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for its activities.

State Central Executive Organ

Cabinet: This is the supreme executive organ of sovereign state power.

The Cabinet may proclaim decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and laws. Proclaimed decisions and orders are compulsorily executed within the territories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Cabinet controls and guides the tasks and activities of all ministries and agencies directly under its control.

In its activities the Cabinet is subordinate to the Supreme People's Assembly and during the latter's recess it is responsible to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The incumbent Cabinet was formed at the third day meeting of the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly (16 December 1967), with Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, as its head.

Local Sovereign Power Organs

People's Councils at All Levels: Local sovereign power organs are composed in accordance with the Law for the Composition of Local Sovereign Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Local sovereign power organs in province, city, county (district), village (township, workers' district) are the corresponding people's councils.

People's Councils at all levels are composed of delegates elected on the principle of general, equal, and direct election by secret ballot.

The provincial people's council is elected for a four-year term, and municipal, county (district), and village (township and workers' district) people's councils are elected for a two-year term, respectively.

The regular session of the provincial (directly controlled city), city (district), and county people's council is convened once every six months. The regular session of the village (township and workers' district, street) people's council is convened once every three months. The extraordinary session of the people's council is convened when requested by more than one-third of the delegates of the people's council concerned.

In their activities People's Councils at all levels correctly guarantee the execution of the laws, decrees, decisions, orders, and directions of the Cabinet and superior organs.

People's Committees at All Levels: Provincial (directly controlled city), municipal, village (township, workers' district, street) people's committees are the executive organs of the corresponding people's councils and are local executive organs of the state.

In accordance with the decisions and directions of corresponding people's councils and superior organs, people's committees at all levels carry out all state administrative work in their jurisdictional areas.

People's committees at all levels are responsible for their task activities to corresponding people's councils and superior people's committees; all people's committees are subject to the unified guidance of the Cabinet and are subordinate to it.

People's committees at all levels are composed of a chairman, a vice chairman, a chief secretary elected by corresponding people's committees, and committee members.

Courts and Public Procurators

Courts: Trials are carried out in the Supreme Court, at provincial, municipal, and county courts, and at special courts.

Courts are composed of personnel selected by election. Members of the Supreme Court are elected for a three-year term by the Supreme People's Assembly. Members of the provincial courts are elected for a three-year term, and members of the municipal and county courts for a two-year term by secret vote at corresponding people's councils.

All citizens eligible to vote may be elected judges or counsels.

Trial is open to the public and the defense rights of the accused are guaranteed.

Trial is uniformly equal for all citizens regardless of their social positions, property ownership, occupational positions, and racial origin. In all trials the Constitution, the civil law and the code of legal procedure are uniform and compulsory.

At trial judges are independent and subject only to laws and ordinances.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supervises the trials of all inferior courts.

Public Procurator's Offices: Public procurators supervise all ministries, their subordinate organs, organizations, public employees, and all citizens to see that they correctly and sincerely abide by and execute laws and ordinances, and they scrutinize the orders and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of all ministries of local sovereign power organs to ascertain whether or not they are appropriate to the Constitution, laws and ordinances, decrees, and the decisions and directives of the Cabinet.

The head of the public procurator's offices is the Attorney General of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office appointed by the Attorney General.

Provincial, municipal, and county public procurators are appointed by the Attorney General.

Public procurators are not subordinate to local sovereign power organs and discharge their duty independently.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Creation of a Powerful and Self-sufficient Modern Industry

Comrade Kim Il-song has given for the first time full clarification on the scientific substance which the socialist industrial state must be equipped with.

Thanks to the independent line for industrialization proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, his wise guidance, and the heroic struggle of our people, the historical task of industrialization, which took almost a century or even several centuries in other countries, has been brilliantly realized in only the short period of 14 years in our country. With this a self-sufficient and modern industry was created in our country.

Through the entire period of industrialization during which a self-sufficient and modern industry was built, industrial production above all showed a very rapid rate of growth and the internal structure of industry and its technical foundation were basically altered.

Throughout the entire period of industrialization industrial production registered a high rate of growth every year, 19.1 percent on the average. Thus, in 1970 industrial production was increased 11.6 times over 1956, and of this the production of the means of production was increased by 13.3 times and the production of consumer goods by 9.3 times.

The high rate of industrialization achieved in our country proves the legitimacy and enormous vitality of the independent line for industrialization proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, and it demonstrates the inexhaustible creativity of our people who support the wise guidance of our leader.

During the period for summarization, heavy industry, which plays the leading role in and forms the material foundation for industrialization, has registered epochal development.

As Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, taught us, the important task during the Seven-Year Plan period was first to supplement the inadequacies of heavy industry, fill in its framework, and to further expand the heavy industrial base.

The proportion of industry in gross industrial and agricultural production was 34 percent in 1956, and this increased to 74 percent in 1969. During the same period, the proportion of industry in the national income increased from 25 percent to 65 percent.

This means that the role of industry as the leading sector of the national economy has reached the level of advanced industrial nations.

Also, the per capita production of major industrial products, one of the important indexes for assessing economic wealth and the level of industrial development of a nation, has shown a marked increase.

In 1970 the per capita electric power production reached 1,184 kilowatt hours; the per capita coal production, 1,975 kilograms; the per capita steel production, 158 kilograms; the per capita chemical fertilizer production, 108 kilograms; and the per capita cement production, 287 kilograms.

This shows that in terms of per capita production of major industrial products our country has reached the level of the advanced industrial nations and that in certain areas it has even surpassed the advanced nations.

Acceleration of the Full-scale Technical Reorganization of the National Economy

Our party reorganized and reinforced previously existing irrigation facilities on the one hand, and on the other completed large-scale irrigation projects that had been undertaken. The party actively pushed ahead with new irrigation projects and massively developed the tasks of draining stagnant water and of improving river basins. Thus it built complete irrigation systems able to cope with large floods and droughts and which would bring in high and stable harvests at any time.

During the 1961-1969 period reservoir capacity increased by 1.5 times and pumping capacity by 3.2 times. In the major rice production areas damage from stagnant water was eliminated. Truck vegetable crops production bases depending on a spray type irrigation system were built in all major cities and

workers' districts, and new river banks were built to protect 400,000 chongbo of wet and dry fields against natural disasters.

Our party concentrated on the mechanization of arduous field ploughing, harrowing, weeding, threshing, and transporting, and moved gradually on to comprehensive mechanization. As a result, dry and wet field ploughing and harrowing in plains and threshing in general areas were mechanized and the problem of mechanizing transportation work was basically solved.

During the 1961-1969 period the number of tractors serving the rural economy was increased by 3.3 times and that of trucks by 6.4 times. In the rural economic sector the total amount of mechanized work according to "worked-field plowing conversion"" increased 2.6 fold.

In the livestock industry sector feed cutting and crushing work was generally mechanized and mechanization in water feeding and feed transporting was broadly materialized.

Particularly with the advance of the mechanization and automation level in poultry industry, all work processes from feeding and water feeding to cleaning chicken pens, egg collecting, and egg packing were comprehensively mechanized and automated. As a result a single chicken caretaker can take care of tens of thousands of chickens.

Another gigantic accomplishment achieved in the fulfillment of the rural technological revolution is the completion of rural electrification.

Electricity has been installed in all rural villages, and water drawing, threshing, feed processing, and other agricultural works are being carried out with electricity.

The electric power used in our rural areas today for one year period is one billion kilowatt hours, and most of it is used for production. This shows that in rural electrification our country has already entered the ranks of the advanced nations of the world.

As we concentrated on the chemicalization of the rural economy, the amount of application of chemical fertilizers for 1969 was increased by 3.2 times over 1960. In 1969 the per chongbo amount of chemical fertilizers applied to wet field reached 674 kilograms and that for dry field reached 478 kilograms.

The electrification of railways was successfully accomplished as the electrification of the major trunk lines was basically completed.

All the foregoing facts show that the historic task of socialist industrialization has been gloriously materialized in our country and that our country has been firmly transformed into a socialist industrial nation with a modern industry and an advanced rural economy.

The transformation of our country into a socialist industrial nation is the glorious victory of the great concept of chuch'e advocated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, and the historic victory that our party and people have won in the struggle to achieve the historic task of socialism and communism.

Full Establishment of the Socialist Economic Control System

That in anticipation of the Fifth Congress of our party 2,396 factories and enterprises achieved the glorious result of fulfilling and overfulfilling two months ahead of schedule the 1970 plan, which was an enormous increase over 1969, is also the result of the fact that based on the revolutionary mass line of our party we unifiedly controlled production guidance, technological guidance, and plans for technical development and out of foresight gave precedence to preparations for production.

All Peaks of the Seven-Year Plan Are Brilliantly Scaled at the New Ch'ollima Speed, the Kangson Speed, and the Work Style of the People of the Ch'ongsal-li People

At the New Ch'ollima Speed, the Kangson Speed! Upholding the instructions of our leader, the Ch'ollima Kangson Steel Works gave priority to political tasks among the masses and tightly carried out organizational work on the one hand, and on the other aroused the masses to the collective technical innovation movement while giving serious attention to rear area supply work.

Having clearly understood the political duty and technological duty they were charged with in accordance with the instructions of our party, the working class of this plant achieved during the first month of 1970, compared to the corresponding month in 1969, two times as much steel production, twice as much in improved technical norm indexes, two times as much steel ingot production, and increased production by two times at all outposts and all units.

This is indeed a new Ch'ollima speed, the Kangson speed, which surpasses the P'yongyang speed and the vinalon speed.

In response to such appeals from the working class of Kangson, our heroic working class and laborers strongly galloped on at a new Ch'ollima speed, the Kangson speed. In this process, 2,396 factories and enterprises, led by the Ch'ollima Kangson Steel Works and the Ch'ollima Huich'on Machine Tool Plant, brilliantly overfulfilled the 1970 plan two months ahead of schedule. Consequently, as of October 1970 industrial production once again registered an increase to 131 percent over 1969.

Thus during the 1957-1970 period our industry developed every year at the average rate of 19.1 percent.

This once again proves the legitimacy of the theory expounded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great Marxist-Leninist and the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people who has pointed out that it is the law of the socialist economy that the reserve for the growth of production further increases with the expansion of the economic scale and that production develops at an endlessly high rate.

Our rapidly developing industry has produced heavy and precision machines which have important significance in the full technological reorganization of our national economy such as the 5,000-ton class transport ship, the heavy continuous type excavator which replaces several thousand human laborers, the 25-ton class heavy truck, the 10-meter turning lathe, and the 12-meter planer. And it has succeeded in building an electrified train between Myongch'on and Ch'ongjin and the trolley bus in Ch'ongjin city.

We also achieved a high level in the growth rate of the major industrial products in 1970. As of 31 October, compared to the corresponding period of 1969 the production of coal increased to 140 percent, that of iron ore to 166 percent, that of steel to 128 percent, that of machine tools to 144 percent, that of electric generators to 327 percent, that of freight trucks to 150 percent, that of chemical fertilizers to 115 percent, that of cement to 120 percent, that of logs to 128 percent, that of textiles to 118 percent, that of underwear to 134 percent, and that of fish to 175 percent.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

In 1970 the electric power industry sector maximally utilized previously built electric power generating facilities and stepped up the construction of new electric power stations, thus producing 16.5 billion kilowatt hours of electric power and sufficiently meeting the growing demand of the national economy for electric power.

With this our red motive power fighters triumphantly scaled the electric power peak of the Seven-Year Plan proposed at the Fourth Congress of the party.

With the successful scaling of the electric power peak envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan of the national economy, we were able to give firm precedence to the electric power industry in the development of the national economy and to reach the level of the advanced nations in terms of per capita electric power generation (1,184 kilowatt hours).

Thus, during the 1961-1969 period along the overall electric power generating capacity of our country increased by 1.8 times and the quantity of electric power generation in 1970 far surpassed the electric power peak envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

With the rapid development of the electric power industry, also in 1970 electrification was rapidly carried out in all sectors of the national economy and the tasks of electrifying railways and rural areas were rapidly and brilliantly fulfilled.

The electric power industry sector sufficiently met also the new demands of the industrial sectors and the rural economic sectors for electric power, including the needs of the 6,000-ton press shop of the Ch'oillima Steel Works which began its operation on 1 June 1970. Thus, our electric power industry

contributed to raising to the level of the advanced nations of the world the electrification level of our industrial production and electrical consumption our agricultural sector.

With the completion of rail electrification between Myongch'on and Ch'ongjin in October 1970, which amounted to electrifying an 850 kilometer section of railways, the rail electrification of the major trunk lines was basically completed.

The task of electrifying rural areas was also brilliantly fulfilled. Today electricity has now been extended to all villages, all farming families, and agricultural production units, and on the average one billion kilowatt hours of electricity is consumed by them.

The completion of rural electrification is a strong guarantee for the eradication of the historical backwardness of rural areas and for the acceleration of the technological revolution, the cultural revolution, and the ideological revolution.

Upholding the telegraphic instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, dated 27 October 1968, concerning the party-wide organization and development of the struggle for increased production of electric power and its economization as a party-wide and nation-wide and whole people's struggle, the electric power industry sector vigorously pushed for a whole people's movement in the struggle to economize 3-5 percent of total electric power distributed.

Coal Industry

By 1968 the coal industry sector had already scaled before any other sector the peak envisioned in the Seven-Year Plan of the national economy which planned a production of 23 to 25 million tons of coal. Without relaxing this thrust, red coal miners continued to strongly burn the fire of effort and waged a vigorous struggle to increase production so as to continuously achieve brilliant results in coal production.

With the same strong force with which they had scaled the coal peak of the Seven-Year Plan two years ago, red coal miners continued to reform and advance in 1970 to produce 27.5 million tons of coal. Consequently, fuel needed for scaling the peaks of the Seven-Year Plan in all sectors of the national economy was secured and in terms of per capita production of coal (1,975 kilograms) our country reached the level of the advanced industrial nations of the world.

In the coal industry sector we concentrated our labor force, facilities, and guidance on 26 coal mines with favorable conditions in terms of the quantity of coal deposits and excavation, led by the Yonghung Coal Mine and the Obong Coal Mine, in order to step up the construction of coal mines and coal pits. The majority of these coal mines have begun the production of coal.

In particular upholding the party policy for massively developing medium and small-scale coal mines along with large-scale coal mines, the coal industry sector concentrated technological guidance and support on the construction of medium and small-scale coal mines and the production of coal at the existing medium and small-scale coal mines.

Since local fuel bases were strengthened, more than 95 percent of the coal consumed at local industrial plants throughout the nation, which carry out more than one half of the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs, were supplied with coal produced at medium and small-scale coal mines.

Mining Industry

Thus, in the mining industry sector we developed scores of large-scale and medium and small-scale coal mines which would make important contributions to the strengthening of the independence of heavy industry, including our chemical and metallurgic industries during the Seven-Year Plan period, and increased the quantity of secured ores by two times.

In the mining industry sector we tenaciously carried out the policy for actively mechanizing and automating difficult and arduous work, including excavation and transportation work, in order to markedly narrow the scope of such arduous work and markedly increase labor productivity.

At mines in various parts of the nation we stepped up first of all the creative cooperation between laborers and technicians in order to increase the proportion of mechanization in coal loading work at coal pits by three times during the Seven-Year Plan period and to basically mechanize iron ore transportation work at the major transportation pits.

Also, we standardized the excavation method at all mines. We introduced the deep penetration drills into excavation pits and generalized their use, with the result that the per unit of drill mining increased by eight times, the per person production by five to six times, and the amount of excavation for the preparation of mining to one-third.

In the mining industry sector while fortifying already achieved results we are continuing to advance, advance once again, to struggle, and advance again in order to increase during the new six-year long term planning period total mining output by 1.9 times and non-metal ores by two times.

Metal Industry

In 1970 in the metal industry sector the Hill 121 of socialist construction, that is, the steel peak of 2.2 million tons, was triumphantly scaled.

Thus, per capita steel production, an important index used to evaluate the economic power and the level of industrial development of the nation, was 158 kilograms and consequently reached the level of the advanced industrial nations.

The 14 May Comprehensive Workshop of the Ch'ollima Hwanghae Steel Works, which began its operation on 24 October 1970, and the 13 April Steel Works are monumental achievements in the development of steel industry that depend on the rich raw materials of our country.

The newly built 13 April Steel Works in the western region has established a new independent metallurgic industrial system completely different from the existing metallurgical industrial system which produces steel through the process of going from the blast furnace to the open-hearth furnace or the convertor. It has ushered in a new phase by creating a steel industry using our own raw materials and our 600 hundred years' history of making pig iron from iron ores.

Machine Building Industry

Because our party concentrated its power first of all on the development of the machine building industry, the output of that industry in 1969 increased by 3.2 times over 1960, and it reached a level whereby it was capable of building in only 5.2 days the quantity of machine facilities produced in the whole year of 1949.

Our machine building industry is not only manufacturing all heavy and precision machines needed for the development of the national economy but also is generally producing facilities needed for newly built modern factories and enterprises.

During the first ten-month period in 1970 alone the machine building industry sector, in anticipation of the

Fifth Congress of the mother party, increased its machine tools production compared to the corresponding period in 1969 by 144 percent, its production of generators by 327 percent, of trucks by 150 percent, and of tractors by 174 percent.

During 1970 the machine building industry sector built heavy machines and precision machines such as 5,000-ton class heavy refrigerated carriers, large continuous excavators which could replace several thousand men's labor, 25-ton heavy trucks, 300 horse-power bulldozers, ten-meter turning lathe 12-meter planes, and optical coordinate boring machines.

While our machine building industry was not capable of producing even a good quality simple farm implement before the war, it is now equipped with heavy machine production bases and precision machine production bases are capable of producing at will 6,000-ton class presses, heavy excavators, heavy trucks, heavy tractors, heavy bulldozers, large ships, electric engines and diesel engines for the demands of today's full-scale technological revolution.

Especially during 1970 the machine building industry sector comprehensively produced and supplied facilities for modern factories and enterprises, including the equipment for the 8 February Cement Plant, the equipment for the explosion-proof electric motor plant, and the equipment for the Sariwon Textile Plant.

Chemical Industry

During 1970 in the chemical industry sector 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizers were produced. Compared to 1960, the production of chemical fibers showed an increase of 2.4 times and that of synthetic resins increased by 40 times.

In the chemical industry sector in 1970 we systematically pushed ahead with the preparations for building production plants to suit the nature of our raw materials, such as potassium and phosphorous which are abundant in our country, and for industrializing their production.

At the same time, the production of various types of farm chemicals was increased by seven times over 1960 so as to reduce the arduous labor of peasants, including weeding.

Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Industry

Laborers and technicians under the General Bureau for Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment have vigorously galloped

on from the beginning of the year at the new Ch'ollima speed, the Kangson speed, to overfulfill by 101.8 percent in October, two months ahead of schedule, the 1970 plan for pharmaceutical and medical equipment production, an increase by 12 percent over 1969.

Compared to the corresponding period in 1969, during the first ten months of the year alone in the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry sector the production of pharmaceutical goods increased by 153 percent and that of medical equipment by 122.5 percent.

At the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Plant where Comrades Yun Chong-sop and Mun Hak-in work they stepped up collective technological innovation and introduced hundreds of devices for technological innovation. Thus, through the struggle to completely equip the pharmaceutical production plant they greatly contributed to increasing the production of synthetic pharmaceutical production by three times over 1969 and that of antibiotic drugs by two times.

At the plant where Comrade Chon No-hyong works they created and introduced the injection needle drawing machine, the injection needle tip processing machine, and the injection needle hole punching machine, consequently increasing labor productivity more than ten times.

Thus in less than a ten-month period in 1970 in the medical equipment sector the quantity of production of electric medical equipment increased by 1.5 times compared to 1969 and that of metal medical equipment by two times.

Building Material Industry

During 1970 in the building material industry sector utilizing our domestic raw materials we produced four million tons of cement and markedly expanded its variety.

Thus, the per capita cement production, an important index for assessing the economic power and level of economic development of the nation, was raised to 287 kilograms.

This means that in terms of per capita cement production our country has caught up with or surpassed the level of the advanced industrial nations.

The building material industry sector, while improving and reinforcing the existing cement plants, stepped up the construction of new cement plants and raised the cement production to the five million ton level.

During 1970 the building material industry sector completed the construction of the large firing furnace at the 8 February Cement Plant and began to build several cement plants in those areas with abundant lime stone and anthracite.

Forestry

Vigorously waging the struggle for increased production to mark the historic Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party with high political enthusiasm and laboring achievements and overfulfilling quotas by two or three times, forestry workers overfulfilled as of 26 October by 100.2 percent the 1970 forestry plan, an increase of 136 percent over 1969.

Thus in the forestry sector, the production of logs was increased by 127 percent compared to the corresponding period in 1969 and the Seven-Year Forestry Plan proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party was overfulfilled by 1.6 times.

While laborers of the Oga Forestry Station built automatic cables that can be installed at any point for log transportation, thus increasing log transportation capability by scores of times, laborers of the Songgan Forestry Station built a machine-saw type drill to bring about a great reform in timber cutting and opening of new paths.

Such a reform movement was broadly carried out at forestry stations all over the country, and 90 percent of intermediary transportation work, the most labor-consuming and arduous work in the forestry sector, and 100 percent of log transportation were respectively mechanized.

Compared to 1960, twigs, young branches, roots, wood shavings, and tree saw dust were maximally utilized in order to double the production of various wood-processed goods and wood chemical goods.

Light Industry

Textile Industry: In their struggle to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1970 plan before the convening of the glorious Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, laborers in the textile industry sector increased as of October the quantities of production of various textile goods by 118 percent compared to the corresponding period in 1969.

Thus our country now produces annually more than 400 million meters of cloth of various types, and it is capable

of producing in only 30 hours textile goods equal in quantity to that produced during a whole year in the pre-liberation period.

This shows that in terms of per capita textile production our country has reached the level of the advanced nations.

During the Seven-Year Plan in the textile industry sector new textile plants led by the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, the Hyesan Flaxen Textile Mill, and the Sariwon Textile Mill were built, and at the same time the existing mills were systematically and generally improved and reinforced.

As the construction of new textile mills and the improvement and reinforcement of textile mills were successfully carried out, the cloth production capacity increased by two times. Moreover, our country can now turn out textile products including woolen and flaxen goods where it used to produce only cotton goods and staple fibers.

In the textile industry sector not only the quantity of cloth production was markedly increased but also its qualitative composition was further improved.

During the 1961-1969 period the capacity of throwing silk goods increased by more than six times. Consequently, the share of throwing silk goods in general textile production was more than 40 percent in 1969.

Thus, during the first ten months of 1970 alone the quantity of underwear production increased by 134 percent compared to the corresponding period in 1969.

Paper Manufacturing: During the Seven-Year Plan in this sector more than one paper mill was built in almost each city and county to strengthen the material and technological base of paper manufacturing. Consequently, the sector is basically capable of producing various types of paper needed by the people and in all sectors of the national economy.

Thus, during the Seven-Year Plan the wrapping paper production sector, including craft and corrugated paper, was created. During the 1961-1969 period paper manufacturing was increased by 2.4 times, and of this the production of news print increased by 2.7 times, that of vellum paper by 3.8 times.

On the other hand, in the paper manufacturing sector a struggle was waged to build more medium and small-scale paper mills depending on local raw material sources and to improve

and reinforce the existing mills so as to locally meet the demands for sliding screen paper, wall paper, ceiling and floor paper.

With the stepped up struggle for the collective technological innovation, medium and small-scale paper mills actively mechanized the processes of raw material production, raw material cutting, raw material washing, and paper disposition and increased production capability. Consequently, they are basically meeting the demands in the provinces for news print, stationery, and food wrapping paper and are meeting a considerable portion of the local demand, including rural modern houses, for wall paper, ceiling paper, floor paper, and sliding screen paper.

Food Processing Industry: In order to provide our people with more affluent and convenient dietary lives and reduce the household chores of women while firmly upholding the policy for concurrently developing large-scale national industry and medium and small-scale local industry, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, period his utmost energy and concern into the development of the food processing industry.

Thus, even though economic and national defense construction had to be concurrently carried out under difficult conditions, Comrade Kim Il-song directed gigantic state investment to build modern large-scale food processing plants and to improve and reinforce the existing food processing plants, and he guided us to continuously build medium and small-scale food processing plants everywhere that would depend on local raw material resources.

Consequently, on the average there are in each county more than three local food processing plants in addition to modern large-scale plants. Before long there will be more than five plants in each county producing in large quantities of new types of staple foods, subsidiary foods, and nutritional foods.

As parboiled rice processing mills, led by the rice shop of the P'yongyang Grain Products Mill were built everywhere, a new production capability totaling more than 100,000 tons of parboiled rice was created. The production of soy sauce and bean mash was completely industrialized. Fruit storage capacity increased by 3.6 times, the fruit processing capacity by 15 times, and the meat storage and processing capacity by several times.

In accordance with the policy Comrade Kim Il-song proposed at the Ch'angsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Workers in August 1962, the food processing industry

sector strengthened the raw material base of the food processing industry.

In their struggle to create 50-100 chongbo raw material bases, food processing plants in all parts of the country created many oil and fat producing forests, orchards, and forests of other species.

Local Industry: As the wise policy of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for developing local industry as a party-wide and whole people's movement was carried through to massively expand and develop medium and small-scale local industry, during the Seven-Year Plan the number of local industrial enterprises increased two times and their production tripled. Thus, the combative task proposed by the Fourth Congress of our party was honorably fulfilled.

So, during only the half a year period preceding the Fifth Congress of the mother party alone more than 1,760 modern local industrial plants were established. Among them were more than 500 gift factories of party members and laborers of the whole nation presented to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

The construction of more 1,760 local industrial plants attests to the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean people who are determined to unconditionally defend and implement to the end the call of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and it is an expression of our people's loyalty to the mother party.

Fisheries Industry

The fishery sector vigorously galloped along at the new Ch'ollima speed, the Kangson speed, to gloriously fulfill in 1970 the fishery peak proposed by the Fourth Congress of our party. Moreover, fishery workers continued to expand their accomplishments and created unprecedented miracles in the production of winter fish, thus overfulfilling by far the 1970 plan for fishery production.

Thus, without an increase of facilities and labor force in the fishery sector fishery production output increased by 151.4 percent over 1969. Of this the fish catch increased by 146.3 percent and the output of cultured products increased by 2.2 times.

The deep-sea fishing fleets which began with wooden vessels were strengthened and developed into powerful large-scale fishing fleets equipped with the latest scientific equipment

and with modern steel-made fishing vessels and refrigerated carriers led by 10,000-ton class processing mother ships.

Leaving a month earlier than usual the deep-sea fishing fleets from fishery stations in all parts of the country protected the operation of trawlers against swarming waves by utilizing large ships on stormy days. When fishing nets were broken, they were repaired twice and even three times. Thus, by October, the fleets had caught more than 117,000 tons of fish, or two times that of the corresponding period in 1969.

At fishery stations in all parts of the country they developed mobile and large collective fishing operations led by trawling, circular moored net fishing, and drag-net fishing, as well as dispersed medium and small-scale fishing led by gill-net fishing and long-line fishing, all to catch large quantities of fish.

In particular, at fishery stations in all parts of the country they thoroughly established a 15-day ship repair program in anticipation of the winter fishing season and waged the struggle for labor force management and supply work. Thus, they increased the ranks of the 300-day a year fishing operations by more than nine times in order to mobilize the largest number of ships during the peak fishing period for pollack and pollack and yellow corvina to effect collective innovations around the central fishing grounds. Consequently, during the one-month period of December alone they caught more than 300,000 tons of fish, miraculously hauling in more than 18,000 tons a day. This was the largest fish catch witnessed in the history of the fishery sector.

Shallow-sea Cultivation: During 1970 the fishery sector implemented reforms in fulfilling by 28 June the 1970 plan for shallow-sea cultivation by 100.8 percent and in overfulfilling by the end of the year by 2.2 times.

The workers achieved the proud accomplishment of increasing the output of miyok seaweed, an important index, by 2.5 times and that of kelp by 1.4 times.

Through the struggle to introduce the transplanting splitting method and the seedling precipitation method and to intensify production at the shallow-sea cultivation stations of Hwanghae Namdo that constitute a center for kelp production, they produced during the first half of the year alone marine products more than 13,000 tons over 1969.

From the model of the P'yongwon-up cooperative farm, P'yongwon-gun, where a fish breeder produced four tons of fish dimensional fish breeding in 1970 at 280 cooperative farms and 34 agencies and enterprises.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production

The greatest achievements in the agricultural sector during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan were the complete solution of the food problem by harvesting every year abundant and stable crops in spite of unusually severe natural disasters for several years and the laying of a strong food grain production base for further consolidating and expanding such harvests.

During the 1961-1969 period under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, the reservoir capacity of the irrigation facilities was increased by 1.5 times and the pumping capacity by 3.2 times. Of this, the total length of canals in Hwanghaw Namdo, the bread basket, is more than five times the distance between Mount Paektu and Cheju-do. In terms of drainage capacity the water channels are capable of handling a quantity of water equivalent to five times that of the Taedong River, one of the five major rivers in our country.

Because irrigation was placed in the first rank in the rural technological revolution, during the period under summarization all farm lands were laced with thousands of reservoirs and dense networks of water channels. Because of this, in spite of the major droughts of 1970 which lasted one hundred days, strong young rice plants were raised, rice transplanting was completed on time, and enough water was sent to each parcel of wet rice field as needed.

The power of irrigation was more clearly manifested as a result of the realization of rural electrification.

Electricity reached all streets, villages, and all farming families. It is used broadly as mechanical motive power and the source of fuel not only in the family lives of the people but also in agricultural production.

During the 1961-1970 period the number of tractors units serving the rural economy increased by 3.5 times and the number of freight trucks by seven times, and the number of units of various types of modern farm implements also increased. With this, the degree of mechanized provisions of the rural economy reached the level of the advanced nations of the world.

During the same period the number of varieties of mechanized work increased from 11 to 47 and the total amount of mechanized work by 2.2 times.

Upholding the exhortation of our leader for fully realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural work, during 1970 cooperative farms in all parts of the country concentrated their force on the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of farming.

Thus, during 1970 our cooperative farms mechanized 31 processes in the cultivation of young rice plants, 28 processes in dry direct sowing cultivation, and 21 work processes in wet direct sowing cultivation, effectively applied chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and herbicides to drastically reduce the per chongbo labor investment.

As the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions were aggressively waged under the bright light of Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan the per farming family share of food grains increased by 1.8 times and cash by two times.

Livestock Industry

During the Seven-Year Plan in the livestock industry sector the pure breed-stock and breed-stock system was firmly established to supply a large number of domesticated draft animals to the joint livestock cooperative farms and individual subsidiary livestock to cooperative farms and families in rural areas.

Thus, a vigorous struggle was waged on cooperative farms to produce more than two tons of meat per work team and more than 100 kilograms of meat per family in rural areas. And the production of various livestock products was rapidly increased.

Poultry Industry: Poultry industry techniques were developed and productivity was increased with the result that in recent years their output has increased every year by more than two times. In the poultry industry sector the plan for

egg production proposed by the Fourth Congress of our party was successfully fulfilled.

Thus, during the Seven-Year Plan the number of chicken and duck farms in the state-operated sector alone increased by 3.3 times and large quantities of eggs and meat were produced at these farms.

These poultry farms, based on the power of heavy industry, are firmly equipped with latest equipment built with our own designs and technology. Thus their production processes are all mechanized and automated, and, in numerous cases, one overseer can easily raise more than 10,000 chickens.

Sericulture

Based on already achieved results, during the Six-Year Plan the sericulture sector primarily concentrated on the raising of mulberry silkworms, while promoting the raising of bristle tooth oak silkworms and castor-bean silkworms. Thus the sector is waging a struggle to raise cocoon production to 40,000 tons in 1976.

Afforestation of Economic Forests

Upholding the forestry policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for planting of economic forests, truly gigantic results were achieved during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan. In accordance with his programmatic instructions issued at the expanded plenum of the Party Central Committee in December 1959 for planting trees on 800,000 chongbo, including 500,000 chongbo of economically significant forests, trees were planted on 914,000 chongbo during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

As 510,000 chongbo of new economic forests were planted during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, a basic change was wrought in the reorganization of our forestry image and in the composition of forestry areas, and the forest accumulation coefficient was further increased commensurate to a socialist industrial nation.

Thus, fiber and paper forests, including poplar trees, white poplar trees, and Korean larch trees, were planted over broad areas, and 360,000 chongbo of new oil and fat producing forests, including walnut and Manchu walnut trees.

In this sector a struggle was waged to let tree planting and afforestation follow construction along the six major

rivers and the improvement of medium and small rivers. Thus, the erosion control and valley waterways work envisaged in the Seven-Year National Economic Plan were overfulfilled by 3.7 times and 3.2 times respectively. Consequently, national land, forests, and agricultural crops were effectively protected against the damages caused by storms and floods.

BASIC CONSTRUCTION

Productive Construction: During the 1961-1969 period in the basic construction sector, the already existing basic heavy industry sectors were improved and reinforced while new heavy industry construction was also massively carried out using 80 percent of the total investment in the industrial sector appropriated to heavy industry construction.

So, during the Seven-Year National Economic Plan our heavy industry was expanded and developed into a heavy industry completely equipped basically with all necessary sectors, and its power was incomparably strengthened.

During the Seven-Year Plan in the electric power industry sector the management of hydroelectric power stations and that of thermal power stations were combined in order to build many power stations needed for the concurrent construction of large-scale and medium and small-scale power stations, such as the Kangye Youth Power Station and the Pukch'ong Thermal Power Station. Thus the motive power industry was given firm priority before the development of the national economy.

Also, in the basic construction sector during the period for summarization the sector built numerous raw material processing facilities, rolled steel material facilities, and secondary metal processing facilities needed for strengthening the independence of the metal industry and for building a ferrous metallurgic base such as the 13 April Steel Works, the 6,000 ton press shop at the Ch'ollima Kangson Steel Works, and the zinc plating shop at the Hwanghae Steel Works.

In addition, during the Seven-Year Plan period in the basic construction sector the heavy and precision machinery production base was strengthened. And they build scores of modern machine plants and engineering shops that could contribute to the full technical reorganization of the national economy, including electronics factories, the 18 January

Machine Plant, and the oil pressure machine shop at the 26 February Plant needed for the weak current machine base and the automation and meter base.

In the basic construction sector they build with our technology, our equipment, and our materials a large-scale anthracite gas plant, a new urea plant, and modern chemical fiber plants. Thus they stimulated the technical progress of the national economy and made great contributions to the development of the socialist economy and to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

During the period for summarization, great achievements were achieved during the Seven-Year Plan period in the construction of modern plants, a powerful fishery industry, and transportation and communication.

In his brilliant work, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, issued the programmatic instruction for the state to responsibly carry out socialist rural construction.

In accordance with this policy, during the 1961-1969 period vast funds equivalent to more than 20 percent of the total basic construction investment were appropriated to rural construction, and the major part of it was invested in productive construction in the rural economic sector.

During the 1961-1969 period in the rural basic construction sector, 45 percent of the funds appropriated to productive construction in the rural economic sector were concentrated on irrigation. While already established irrigation facilities were improved and reinforced, large-scale irrigation works newly launched at Kiyang, Ch'ongdan, the Yalu, and Singye, the stagnant water draining work on 100,000 chongbo, and the dike-building works to protect more than 400,000 chongbo of dry and wet fields were actively pushed for, thus establishing irrigation systems that could overcome any large-scale droughts and floods and always reap large and safe harvests. And in addition, productive construction needed for the acceleration of mechanization and chemicalization and for the composition of electrification was carried out.

During the 1965-1969 period alone, in the rural basic construction sector a large number of warehouses, storage facilities, including more than 5,200 fixed grain thrashing stations and 7,800 drying sites, and other production facilities for farms were built with state investment.

During the last seven years alone almost 100 million won worth of state funds were invested in the development of

the material-technological base, of the livestock industry, particularly the development of the poultry industry, to build almost 70 chicken farms and combined feed factories. Thus, the material base for producing eggs and chicken meat by an industrial method was laid.

Through the construction of self-sufficient modern industrial enterprises and the erecting of a developed rural economy, the basic construction sector was provided with professional construction troops first of all firmly armed with the party's unitary ideology, new science and technology and rich experience, and with its own strong material-technological base capable of carrying out basic construction in the industrial method. It was equipped also with strong assets with which we will be able to restore, construct, and rapidly develop in a short period of time the ruined South Korean economy after the fatherland is unified.

All accomplishments achieved in productive construction are the fruition of the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and are the brilliant victory of our party's policy for construction.

Construction of Houses, and Educational, Cultural and Welfare Facilities

During the 1961-1969 period, new residences for 800,000 families were built in urban and rural areas. Consequently, housing conditions were markedly improved. Of 800,000 houses, 300,000 houses were built in rural areas with the state fund.

During the Seven-Year National Economic Plan period 32 colleges equipped with modern scientific research laboratory facilities were also built. More than 26,000 classrooms, more than 15,000 experiment rooms of various types, a large number of day care centers, kindergartens were constructed. Thus, the material-technological base of the educational sector and the education and indoctrination of the pre-school age children was strengthened.

Also theaters, movie houses, libraries, and clubs with modern equipment, and rural cultural facilities in particular, were built. A movie film duplication plant was built to strengthen the base of the cultural and arts sector.

P'yongyang City Construction: Great accomplishments have been attained in the struggle to bring to bloom the grand idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for building P'yongyang, the revolutionary capital, more grandly and gorgeously.

During the Seven-Year Plan period in P'yongyang City public buildings totaling almost 190,000 square meters, led by the P'yongyang Students' and Boys' Palace, the envy of the world, and the Central Library, and building number one at the scientific library, and the National Economy College of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University were built.

In only a five-month period in 1970, Ch'ollima Street and Soson Street, first rate streets anywhere in the world, were built.

Builders of P'yongyang City effected collective reform in completing the Tongsong elevated bridge in four months, the Sinso bridge in three months, and the P'yongch'on elevated bridge in 17 days.

Builders of P'yongyang City built in continuous rows 5-, 8-, 10-, 12-, and 15-story buildings along and around Ch'ollima Street which stretches from Pot'ong Gate via the Tongsong elevated bridge to the P'yongch'on pier in the future, and along and around Sosong Street which stretches from P'yongyang Railway Station via the P'yongch'on and Tongsong elevated bridge and to the Sinso bridge (in the Pot'ong-gang District). They created monumental structures our of the Tongsong and P'yongch'on elevated bridges and the Sinso bridge by building them to live in harmony with the scenery along the major thoroughfares.

Builders of P'yongyang City built Hotel Kumsusan, a ten-story building with the national form and socialist substance, at a center which commands at a glance the view of Moranbong, the Ch'ollima sculpture, Kumsusan Street, and Pip'a Street.

The construction of Ch'ollima Street and Sosong Street and the construction of Hotel Kumsusan are further brilliant victories of the great concept of chuch'e advocated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and are part of his warm solicitude for our laborers.

COMMUNICATIONS

Upholding the programmatic instructions of our fatherly leader and the Theses Concerning Our Rural Socialist Rural Question, red communication workers and laborers from all parts of the country supporting the former expanded in only a ten-month period in 1970 more than 30,000 kilometers of communication line, equivalent to eight times that of 1969, built and installed 800,000 indoor loudspeaker units and 600 wired radio receiver sets.

FINANCE AND BANKING

As in our country we thoroughly implemented the basic line for economic construction to firmly lay the base for a self-sufficient and self-contained national economy and effectively realized socialist industrialization, the portion of the state budgetary receipt increased during the socialist industrialization period from 74.6 percent to 98.2 percent.

Execution of the 1970 State Budget: With the exalted revolutionary zeal of all laborers who strongly aroused themselves in anticipation of the Fifth Congress of the mother party and the struggle waged by the whole people for economization, the 1970 state budget was successfully executed.

During this year the state budget totaled 6,232,200,000 won. It was executed by more than 10 percent over the plan, which was an increase by 117 percent over the preceding year.

Based on rapidly expanding state budgetary receipt state budgetary expenditures were 6,002,200,000 won, or an increase by 119 percent over the preceding year.

Thus, with the 1970 state budget the vast sums necessary for scaling all peaks of the Seven-Year Plan were insured and with a surplus receipt of 229,510,000 won over expenditures.

Throughout the entire period of industrialization each year the state budgetary receipt has shown a rapid growth at an average rate of 17.3 percent, and the portion of the receipts in the state budget from the socialist economic form, primarily from industry, increased from 74.6 percent to 98.2 percent.

Today our national economy earns in only nine days the total state receipts of the year 1949.

Precisely because we have successfully solved the problem of the vast funds needed for strongly pushing forward defense construction, for actualizing the historic process of socialist industrialization, and for epochally improving the people's livelihood, the legitimacy of the creative policy of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader who guided us to depend on the masses and to depend on our own internal resources to independently solve the problem of fund has been maximally exhibited.

LABOR ADMINISTRATION

Rational Deployment and Utilization of Labor Forces:
Another important achievement gained during the Seven-Year National Economy Plan period in the labor administration sector was the ensuring of a proper balance of labor forces between the productive sectors and the non-productive sectors and between the basic construction sector and the auxiliary construction sector. This was done by ensuring the number of workers in the non-productive sectors that would suit the level of the national economic development, while ensuring the priority increase of the number of employees in the productive sectors and also by deployment of suitable laborers to proper positions.

We concentrated vast youthful labor forces gained from this source on pit work in the extractive sector, timber cutting work in the forestry sector, fishing work in the fishery sector, basic work in the metal and chemical sectors, and agricultural production work in the agricultural sector to meet the demands of the basic productive sectors for labor and to improve their qualitative structure.

We stepped up among laborers indoctrination concerning the observance and control of laboring hours in order to constantly increase the utilization rate of laboring hours (480 minutes, 460 minutes, and 420 minutes) and labor productivity and to establish a system of eight hours of labor, eight hours of rest, and eight hours of study.

Labor Protection, Social Insurance, Social Security, and Convalescence and Rest: In accordance with the policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, the labor administration sector stepped up the labor safety indoctrination of new laborers for 7-31 days and the pre-work safety indoctrination of already registered laborers and improved and perfected labor safety and work sanitation facilities during the labor protection months, week, and day. Thus the sector saw to it that all laborers worked with safety and joy.

Those laborers, peasants, technicians, office workers who worked 11 months throughout the year were given regular paid vacations. Moreover, those laborers working in the coal mines, other mines, in the metal and chemical sectors and those long-term migrant laborers in the fishery and construction sectors were given 7-21 day paid supplementary vacations.

Working mothers who raise many children were required to work only six hours while being paid for eight. Women over six-month's pregnant were given light labor assignments while receiving previous wage scales. They were given various forms of special benefits, including 77 days' paid vacation before and after birth (84 days for those mothers giving birth to twins, and 91 days for those mothers giving birth to triplets).

Implementation of the Socialist Principle of Distribution: In order to thoroughly carry through instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, the Cabinet of the republic adopted Cabinet Decision Number 70 (dated 31 August 1970) for raising by an average 31.5 percent the wages of laborers, technicians, and office workers beginning 1 September 1970.

SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

Beginning in 1967 during the Seven-Year Plan we enforced general nine-year compulsory technical education. Thus, all of our youth from 8 years of age to 17 years of age can now receive free of charge compulsory technical education at regular schools.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, proposed the idea and policy for nine-year compulsory technical education and created a most advanced educational system which, through nine-year compulsory technical education, can effectively combine general education with basic technical education and education with productive labor. Thus he has developed the Marxist-Leninist educational theory to a higher new stage.

To keep pace with the rapid development of the revolution and construction our party carried out the Wednesday speech and the Saturday study every week at the party, mass organizations, and state agencies in order to raise the political and theoretical level of cadres and their practical skill level. It has also established a system calling for all laborers to undertake two hours' daily compulsory study. Beginning in 1969 the party took the epochal step to organize one month training teams in the capital as well as in local areas so as to let all cadres join them and study. In accordance with this step, during 1969 alone, more than 500,000 cadres were recruited into those one month training teams to deeply study the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, our party policies, and specialized knowledge for socialist construction.

In 1970, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, the number of students who were receiving nine-year compulsory technical education was as high as 3.2 million and more than 100,000 graduated. In two or three years 300,000 to 400,000 students will graduate every year and enter various sectors of the national economy.

While there were no colleges in the pre-liberation period, our country now has more than 129 colleges, and more than 200,000 students are studying at those colleges and higher technical schools. Since our party training began almost 400,000 technicians, and specialists have enrolled during the period for summarization, and today more than 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists are working in various sectors of the national economy. Thus, the percentage of technicians and specialists in the total number of workers in the national economy increased from 7.2 percent in 1960 to 15.8 percent in 1969. During the same period, the number of technicians and specialists on cooperative farms increased from 1.2 to 17.5.

Education

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, attached gigantic significance to people's education and the training of national cadres in the waging of the cultural revolution, gave priority to them, and showed deep solicitude for them.

Consequently, today the number of colleges in our country has been increased to 129 with as many as 376 new higher technical schools.

Today more than 200,000 students are studying at 129 colleges and at more than 500 higher technical schools.

During the period for summarization, under the wise guidance of our party almost 400,000 new technicians and specialists have been new trained. The percentage of technicians and specialists in the total number of workers in the national economy increased from 7.2 percent in 1960 to 15.8 percent in 1969, and during the same period the number of technicians and specialists per cooperative farm increased from 1.2 to 17.5.

Thus, today in various sectors of the national economy 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists, as many as 4.3 times compared to 1960, are working. With their wisdom and power our state-operated economic agencies, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises are effectively managed and controlled.

Thanks to the personal initiative and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the fatherly leader, more than 10 colleges were newly built in 1970.

As academically oriented colleges under the Ministry of Higher Education the Sariwon Geology College, the Hambuk Agricultural College, the P'yongyang Commerce College, the Hwangju

Foodstuff College, and the Chagang Agricultural College, and factory colleges for studying while working at P'yongyang, Kaech'on, and Manp'o were newly inaugurated. Under the Ministry of Common Education, the Kaesong Normal College and the P'yongyang Foreign Language Normal School were newly built in order to more fully ensure the training of technicians and educators to meet the demands of the revolution and construction.

During the Seven-Year Plan period the Building Number One of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, equipped with modern scientific research facilities, was completed. Thirty-two colleges were newly built. During the 1961-1969 period, in order to enforce nine-year compulsory technical education more than 26,000 school rooms and 15,000 various types of experiment rooms and laboratories were newly built.

Also in 1970 millions of books were stored. The Scientific Library of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, a first rate library with a capacity for accommodating more than 1,000 readers, and 100 schools with 1,011 classrooms were newly built.

Nine-Year Compulsory Education: In 1970 in the nine-year compulsory technical education program which will contribute greatly to the acceleration of the technical revolution and the cultural revolution, a large number of such textbooks as Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il-song, Communist Morality, and reference books such as A Chronology of Marshal Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History were published and distributed. Four million copies were published.

In 1970 the number of students receiving nine-year compulsory technical education was as many as 3.2 million, and as many as 100,000 students graduated. In two or three years each year 300,000 to 400,000 will graduate and enter various sectors of the national economy.

At present our country is preparing to move on to ten-year compulsory technical education while enforcing a better quality nine-year compulsory technical education program.

Higher Technical Education: In our country there is more than one higher technical school or higher school in each county and higher specialized schools have been built and are being managed.

Thanks to the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and his paternal solicitude, during the 1961-1969 period as many as 376 new technical high schools were built. In 1970, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, technicians that would have active contributions

to socialist and communist construction were trained at more than 500 higher technical schools.

Children's Nursing and Indoctrination

Thanks to the boundless love and unsparing solicitude of our fatherly leader for the future of the revolution, our children are being excellently raised and indoctrinated midst party-wide and nation-wide interest.

Today, at more than 8,600 day care centers with modern equipment more than 1.2 million children are proudly playing and growing up. At more than 6,800 kindergartens more than 950,000 children are being properly indoctrinated.

IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Based on the constant growth of production and labor productivity, our party and the government of the republic constantly raised the monetary wages of laborers, technicians, and office workers. Following the increase in wages of low-paid laborers, technicians, and office workers, and instructors in the common education sector, in accordance with the Cabinet Decision Number 70, Concerning the Raising the Wages of Laborers, Technicians, and Office Workers, beginning 1 September 1970 our party and the government of the republic took the epochal step of raising on the average the wages of laborers, technicians, and office workers by as much as 31.5 percent. Based on the principle calling for greater increases in the wage of low-paid laborers and a lesser increase in the wage of those high-paid, the party and the government of the republic have been to it that the average monthly wage of laborers, technicians, and office workers reached 70 won.

Such measures as raising by a large margin the wages of laborers are the brilliant embodiment of the popular measures which our party, based on the superiority of the socialist system provided by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, have consistently upheld in order to systematically improve the material-cultural life of the people.

In order to improve the lives of the peasants as well our party and the government of the republic have built all rural productive basic construction with state funds. At the state's cost modern houses have been built for the peasants. During the five-year period alone beginning in 1965, the year following the publication of Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, and lasting until 1969, the government of the republic built in rural areas with state investment 5,200 fixed grain thrashing stations, and 7,800 grain drying sites, numerous rice mills, warehouses, storages, other cooperative farm facilities, rural modern houses for 300,000 families, day care centers, kindergartens, clinics, and various other

types of cultural and welfare facilities. Moreover, it loaned at low rates various farming materials.

During the 1961-1969 period our peasants received almost 1.7 billion won worth of additional benefits.

As agricultural production increased and the series of important state measures to improve the lives of the peasants were materialized, during the 1961-1968 period the food grain distribution per farming family increased by 1.8 times, its cash share increased by two times, and during the same period the real income of the peasants increased by 1.8 times.

The bud of communist distiibution has further developed in our country. In addition to the distribution according to labor, laborers have received many state and social benefits. In 1969 alone, compared to 1960, the expenditure for social and cultural facilities increased by 2.1 times. Our party and the government of the republic supplied at low costs winter clothes to rural children, and it supplied all children, people's school and middle school students with everything needed for winter, from winter clothes and cotton coats to shoes and caps.

Also to ensure the social advance of women and to protect the health of children, special solicitude has been exercised. Superbly equipped day care center and kindergarten networks are being expanded. Benefit is given to women with more than three children so that they can receive eight-hours' wage for six-hours' work.

Public Health

Preventive Medical Care: In accordance with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in order to lay a firm material foundation for letting laborers receive the benefit of general free medical care with the basic emphasis on preventive medicine, there were increased expenditures of funds in the public health sector. Thus, in 1970 before the convening of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party 291 new hospitals and clinics were built.

During the Seven-Year Plan period in our country people's public health work showed further development. In 1969 alone, the number of medical care and preventive agencies increased by 1.3 times, the number of their beds increased by 2.5 times, and the number of doctors and assistant doctors by three times.

Training of Public Health Workers and the Development of Medical Technology: At medical colleges established in each province and numerous higher medical schools, in 1970 a large number of revolutionaries and red public health workers of the party with boundless loyalty to our party was trained.

Since public health workers have strongly armed themselves with our party's unitary ideology, with all their wisdom and energy they have actively endeavored to let the superiority of the people's public health system provided by our party exhibit its power even more. Thus, the beautiful communist practice of reviving emergency patients by giving blood and flesh has been highly exhibited everywhere.

Utilizing their experience in sacrificing even their own blood and flesh to cure patients, medical workers of the Ch'ollima Hamhung Medical College in 1970 miraculously saved a critical patient with burns on 74 percent of his body from death by giving the blood and flesh of 650 persons and exhibiting their utmost sincerity.

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